

This provision was estimated to save about \$6 billion over 5 years and \$16 billion over ten—in addition to about another \$50 billion in hospital cuts in other portions of the BBA.

Mr. Speaker, these cuts are too much. The nation's teaching hospitals, which do so much to serve the uninsured and poor, and which are the cradle of new clinical research and technical innovation, are hemorrhaging red ink.

Our bill stops further scheduled cuts in the IME, freezing the adjustment factor at 6.5 percent rather than letting it fall to 5.5 percent, and saving teaching hospitals about \$8 billion over ten years that would otherwise be taken from them.

I hope this legislation will receive early consideration. The situation is, as a hospital ER would say, STAT.

Mr. Speaker, I would also note that we should pass other legislation to help our Nation's hospitals: HR 1103 is a bill I introduced to 'carve out' disproportionate share hospital payments from the amount we pay HMOs and give that money directly to the DSH hospitals when an HMO uses those hospitals. Today, Medicare HMOs are paid as if they use DSH hospitals, but they frequently avoid the hospitals that serve the uninsured because they are more expensive hospitals—thus pocketing the DSH payment and leaving the DSH hospital with empty beds.

We must also correct a technical error in the BBA which capped the amount we pay psychiatric and rehabilitation hospitals (so-called TEFRA hospitals) but failed to adjust the cap for higher wage costs in urban areas. The result is severe hardship for such hospitals in urban areas. At the first opportunity, I will try to amend the BBA to correct this drafting error.

COMMENDING WHITE HOUSE FELLOW, DR. STEPHEN ENGLAND OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 12, 1999*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Stephen England of St. Paul, Minnesota. Dr. England has served this year as a distinguished White House Fellow.

The White House Fellowship Program was created in 1965 to employ the talents of outstanding individuals in various areas of public service. White House Fellows explore issues of both global and nationwide significance while working closely with influential leaders in government. The nearly 500 alumni of the program have gone on to become leaders in all fields of endeavor, fulfilling the fellowship's mission to encourage active citizenship and service to the nation. This program is extremely competitive, choosing individuals who have demonstrated excellence in community service, leadership, academic and professional achievement. It is the nation's most prestigious fellowship for public service and leadership development.

As a White House Fellow for the U.S. Department of Education, Dr. England assists in the Safe and Drug-Free School program. This program provides support to governors for a variety of drug and violence prevention activi-

ties focused primarily on school-age children. He also oversees the creation and implementation of Project SERV, a federal program designed to assist states and local education agencies in managing school crises attributable to violence. In addition, Dr. England assists in a new federal coordinated grants program that distributes community-wide grants for safer schools and communities.

Dr. England is a pediatric orthopedic surgeon at Gillette Children's Specialty Health Care and the Shriners' Hospital in St. Paul, where he focuses on children with special health care needs. He is also an assistant professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Minnesota. Dr. England lectured nationally and internationally on pediatric and adolescent health topics. He serves on numerous state commissions addressing the health issues of children with disabilities. As part of a medical mission in Ecuador, Dr. England has made a lasting impact on many lives by operating on children with cerebral palsy. He has also demonstrated his commitment to public service by founding the Children's Health Enrichment Program in St. Paul, which teaches African-American teenagers about health topics and provides mentoring and academic guidance. Dr. England received a BA in biology from the University of Minnesota, an MD from Cornell University Medical College and an MA in public health from Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in commending Dr. Stephen England for his distinguished leadership in community endeavors and for his service as a White House Fellow. His accomplishments and civic contributions have earned him recognition as an outstanding member of the St. Paul community.

RECOGNIZING MAY AS TEXAS MOHAIR MONTH

**HON. HENRY BONILLA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 12, 1999*

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, May has been recognized by the Governor of Texas as Mohair Industry Month. More than one million Angora goats are raised in Texas and the lion's share of them are raised in the 23d Congressional District, that I represent.

The mohair industry in Texas traces its roots back to 1849 with the arrival of a small flock of seven does and two bucks. The goats were originally from Turkey, near the city of Nakara. Angora goats were highly regarded and jealously protected from exportation by Turkey until the 16th century when they were exported to Spain and France.

Today the United States is the second-leading mohair producer in the world and more than 90 percent of that production is in Texas. In 1998 Texas produced more than 4.654 million pounds of mohair. This hair was shipped to more than 10 countries around the world and provided a \$12 million infusion into the state's economy.

Mohair is said to be the fabric of kings. The rich luster and soft texture of the fiber, in combination with the durability, make it a highly valued textile. Because of its durability Mohair is used to decorate many public places such as symphony halls and theaters.

I encourage all of my colleagues to seek out and wear clothes made of mohair. Biblical wise men once wore robes made of this special fabric. It has endured over time and fashion trends. I am proud to honor Texas mohair producers.

HONORING THE AMERICAN FUJIAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

**HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 12, 1999*

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the American Fujian Association of Commerce and Industry, an organization that has become an integral part of our diverse community in New York. It is an organization that understands the importance of diversity, and seeks to tap into the vast spectrum of talent and initiative of the Chinese-American community. The association has always worked to strengthen families and businesses throughout our city.

Started in 1992, the American Fujian Association of Commerce and Industry has been dedicated to helping Chinese-American business owners who immigrated to this country. The Association's 1,000 members truly epitomize the American Dream. They came to America from poverty. Once in the land of opportunity, they seized their chance and worked to make their dreams a reality. Through hard work, discipline, and sacrifice, they have become successful and productive American citizens.

Their efforts have helped build strong families and strong communities. The association takes a dynamic approach to their mission. Though they focus on business and economic development, they do a great deal of work in other key areas. The American Fujian Association understands that economic development must be accompanied by many important attributes.

For this reason, the American Fujian Association is active in the community in humanitarian efforts, immigration support, job training, and health services for families. By ensuring that these services are available, the association gives back to their communities and America.

I would urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the American Fujian Association for Commerce and Industry for their contribution and the efforts they make on behalf of Chinese-Americans and all Americans in the New York community.

RECOGNIZING THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES ON OCCASION OF ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 12, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce House Resolution 168, recognizing the Foreign Service of the United States on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

I am joined by Representative SAM GEJDENSON, the Ranking Democrat on the Committee on International Relations and Representative CHRIS SMITH, Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.

Mr. Speaker, only when unrest or tragedy strike abroad do some Americans become aware of the work of the thousands of men and women who serve in the Foreign Service of the United States. The members of the Foreign Service take responsibility for helping Americans in danger. As we saw this past summer in Kenya and Tanzania, Foreign Service members and their families sometimes also become the victims of violence, along with other Americans stationed abroad and their families. We need to do more, and we will do more, to protect all the Americans we ask to work for us overseas.

Indeed, more American Ambassadors than American Generals have been killed abroad since the end of the Second World War, and many in the rank-and-file of the Foreign Service—and their families—have, tragically, fallen victim to terror or to the more mundane hazards of life abroad in the service of their country.

But every day, these dedicated individuals stand ready to promote the interests of the United States. They do this by carrying out tasks such as protecting the property of an American who dies overseas, reporting on political developments, screening potential entrants to the United States, promoting the sale of American goods, or securing American personnel and facilities overseas. They and their families often live in dangerous circumstances and are separated from their extended families and friends.

At home, the men and women of the foreign service perform essential functions in the Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture, in the United States Information Agency and in the Agency for International Development.

The modern Foreign Service was established by the Rogers Act of 1924. We are quickly approaching the 75th anniversary of its enactment, on May 24. It is fitting at this time to congratulate the men and women of the Foreign Service and commemorate the sacrifices they have made in the service of their Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the text of the Resolution to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H. RES. 168

Whereas the modern Foreign Service of the United States was established 75 years ago on May 24, 1924, with the enactment of the Rogers Act, Public Law 135 of the 68th Congress;

Whereas today some 10,300 men and women serve in the Foreign Service at home and abroad;

Whereas the diplomatic, consular, communications, trade, development, administrative, security, and other functions the men and women of the Foreign Service of the United States perform are crucial to the United States national interest;

Whereas the men and women of the Foreign Service of the United States, as well as their families, are constantly exposed to danger, even in times of peace, and many have died in the service of their country; and

Whereas it is appropriate to recognize the dedication of the men and women of the Foreign Service of the United States and, in particular, to honor those who made the ulti-

mate sacrifice while protecting the interests of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the Foreign Service of the United States and its achievements and contributions of the past 75 years;

(2) honors those members of the Foreign Service of the United States who have given their lives in the line of duty; and

(3) commends the generations of men and women who have served or are presently serving in the Foreign Service for their vital service to the Nation.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BRYAN SWILLEY, OF PORTAGEVILLE, MISSOURI, WWI VETERAN AND CENTENARIAN

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1999

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 15, 1999, the American Legion Post 595 in New Madrid, Missouri, will be honoring Mr. Bryan Swilley at their annual Armed Forces Day Ceremony. At the age of 102, Mr. Swilley is the sole World War I veteran in Missouri's Eighth Congressional District, and his name will be added to the World War I veterans wall being constructed in Poplar Bluff, MO.

Mr. Swilley was born on December 27, 1897, to Tib and Louise Swilley in Portageville, New Madrid County, MO. During the over 100 years of his life, Mr. Swilley lived within a five mile radius of his current home in Portageville. He attended the local schools where he competed on the Country Track team and learned to play the violin.

After graduating high school, Mr. Swilley spent a few months in St. Louis with a high school friend. Mr. Swilley then returned home to New Madrid County to pick cotton. He usually picked 400 pounds of cotton in a day—placing it in a nine foot sack on which he had written his name with pencil in Old English. Through this experience, Mr. Swilley became so skilled in identifying the grades of cottons that in 1927 he won a \$10 gold piece for his high rank in cotton classing contests held in New Madrid, Caruthersville, and Kennett. Mr. Swilley also worked as a night watchman for Swift and Co. Oil Mill and taught at two local schools where he was beloved and respected by his students. During World War I, Mr. Swilley served at the Student Army Training Corps military camp located on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis.

Perhaps Mr. Swilley's greatest achievement was his 76 year marriage to Lena Frizzell. Mr. Swilley and Ms. Frizzell were married on September 8, 1920, and the couple had six children, Mozart, Neva, Bryan "Bo," J.K., B.W., and Donald. The Swilleys observed their 75th wedding anniversary the year before Lena's passing on February 20, 1996.

Mr. Swilley is truly a wonderful example of an American dedicated to family, country, and the rural way of life. I want to thank Mr. Swilley for the contributions he selflessly made to our country during the Great War. May he be in our thoughts and in our prayers on this Armed Forces Day.

A DANGEROUS TIME FOR AMERICA

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1999

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, this is a dangerous time for America. Our nation has absolutely no defense against ballistic missile attack and our enemies are well-aware of this vulnerability. North Korea, Iran, Iraq, Libya and other rogue nations are currently developing long-range ballistic missiles to deliver chemical, biological, and nuclear warheads to our shores.

Communist China already has this capability. Just last year, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) confirmed 13 of China's 18 long-range nuclear-tipped missiles were targeted at U.S. cities. In 1996, China threatened to launch those missiles on American targets, including Los Angeles, if our country intervened on behalf of Taiwan during China's threatening missile "tests" over that country. China's Lt. General Xiong Guang Kai remarked that Americans "care more about Los Angeles than they do Tai Pei." Communist China still has over 100 CSS-6 missiles pointed at Taiwan and the number is expected to grow to 600 in the coming years.

Revelations China has been actively stealing U.S. nuclear warhead secrets from Los Alamos is no comfort either. The information China acquired concerns advanced, miniaturized nuclear warheads which will allow China to place multiple warheads on new intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). If China launches these missiles at the United States, Los Angeles could be but a fly-over mark on the way to Washington, Chicago, New York, and other "target-rich" cities.

China is aware the United States cannot defend against ballistic missile attack and actively exploits this weakness. Rather than investing resources in modern aircraft and warships, China is instead fully funding its missile programs. Over the next several years, China can be expected to field a new mobile intercontinental ballistic missile. China is also developing an impressive and advanced reconnaissance-strike complex utilizing satellite technology to provide precise targeting data to its highly accurate ballistic missiles.

While temporarily less aggressive, Russia remains a serious ballistic missile threat as well. Russia still maintains over 20,000 nuclear weapons and in 1993 issued a national security policy placing even greater reliance upon nuclear deterrence do to economic crisis and a sharp decline in conventional military capabilities. Not only do such economic and political difficulties enhance the threat of an intentional launch, but they heighten the prospects for an unintentional launch. The United States remains helpless and defenseless against any launch.

In response to the confirmed and escalating threats to our nation, both the House and Senate in March 1999 overwhelmingly passed legislation establishing U.S. policy to deploy a National Missile Defense. At the same time, the Clinton administration has taken every conceivable step to oppose such a defense, to the point of championing an Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty the U.S. signed in 1972 with a country that no longer exists—the Soviet Union. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton has decided, as a matter of affirmative policy, not to